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Greek and Latin Glyconics. By Leon Josiah Richardson. University of California Publications in Classical Philology, Volume 2, Number 13, pages 257-265.

This clearly written study has for its immediate subject of inquiry a more limited field than its title suggests: "Did Catullus and Horace differ largely from Sappho and Alcaeus in the way they felt the swing and flow of the Glyconic verse?" For us the answer to this question may be sought in detailed analysis and comparison of verses by different poets or groups of poets with a careful noting of the distribution of diaeresis and caesura. A typical Glyconic is *reddas incolumem precor* (Horace, Odes 1.3.7). Dr. Richardson selects five groups of poets: (1) Alcaeus, Sappho and Anacreon, 87 verses; (2) Sophocles, 132; (3) Euripides, 182; (4) Catullus, 200; (5) Horace, 164. Table I gives the percentage of 'breaks' after each of the eight syllables of the verse; also the average density of line (Horace averages 3.59 words to the line; Euripides, 3.60; Alcaeus, Sappho and Anacreon, 3.64; Catullus, 3.68; Sophocles, 3.91). Table II shows the dominant combinations of words in the verses according to the breaks in the line. The analysis points to a similarity of swing and flow in the verse as used by Greek and Roman. Yet the ancient metrists were divided. The Greeks (Aristoxenus, Hephaestion et al.) conceived the structure of the verse to be $\text{O O} \sim / \sim \sim \sim$, whereas Varro and the Roman theorists taught that it was $\sim \sim / \sim \sim / \sim \sim$, as they held a theory of metra derivata. The problem, then, may be restated: Were Latin Glyconics written under the influence of the Roman theory? or of the Greek? or of both? The conclusion reached is that Horace is nearer the Greeks than is Catullus, though both are in reasonable accord with the Greek standard. Horace may have learned the orthodox Greek technique at Athens. But at any rate we are justified in reading Latin Glyconics according to the metrical plan of the Greek prototype.

In a tantalizing *obiter dictum* Dr. Richardson compares the first eight syllables of the Phalaecean verse of Catullus, which form a Glyconic combination. This verse also shows a low percentage of clear breaks after the fourth syllable, an indication that the structural or metrical division of the Greek canon was felt. By the same token, it might have been profitable to examine how the Glyconic half of the Priapean line (Catullus 17) was handled, or to compare the swing of the Glyconic when combined with Pherecratic or Asclepiad in Horace. The investigation does not include the tragedies of Seneca, e.g. Thyestes 336-403, Hercules 1031-1130. The Glyconic beginning with a trochee (as often in Catullus) is a form of trochaic dimeter catalectic with which it is used by Seneca, Oed. 882-914. Whether differing musical tastes of the Greeks and the Romans, and the difference in quantitative economy of their languages influenced critical theory and technique perhaps cannot be determined.

The investigation appears to have been carefully prosecuted. One point as to method may be made. The 164 Horatian verses are apparently from the first Asclepiad strophe. The 61 from the second Asclepiad and the 35 from the third, in combination with Pherecratics, are excluded. Doubtless the results would not be changed. Nevertheless several interesting questions still remain to be answered.

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In The Evening Star, Washington, D. of C., for November 22 last, there was a brief article headed Typists with Latin Wanted by Scientists. The account below this caption had much of that flippancy which the reporter so often mistakes for humor, but it appeared that Dr. Charles W. Stiles, of the Public Health Service, speaking of the 545th regular meeting of the Biological Society of Washington, had declared that,

Since the stenographers for government scientists recently came under the civil service, local scientists are having a hard time of it to get men. Dr. Stiles suggested that a special grade of technical clerks might be created by the civil service commission to fill the ranks, and thus government scientists would not be left to the mercy of stenographers with but little Latin and less Greek.

Other scientists present lent the weight of their opinion to all of Dr. Stiles' remarks, and while no action was taken upon the matter, it is assured that the scientists feel keenly upon the subject and are determined to have stenographers who can spell lopholatilus, etc., without missing a key on their government machines.

NAVIGANS MUNDI MARE

The following verses, written by a Sophomore, C. N. Lischka, appeared in May last in The Loyola University Magazine.

Navigans mundi mare tam dolosum
et vadum et fessus fugito procellam;
qui petit portum et capit, ille felix
bisque beatus.

Hic furit fluctus, placidum est mare illi;
fulmina hic fulgent, tenebrae tenent me:
ast serenum est caelum ibi, nec morantur
murmura mundi.

Bis beatus qui procul a periculis
huius est vitae, Dominoque soli
vivit: is laetus moritur, patentque
ostia caeli.

In the London Spectator for August 28, 1915, there was a rendering, in Latin, by Herbert Warren, of Scott's well-known stanza:

Sound, sound the clarion, fill the fife!
To all the sensual world proclaim,
One crowded hour of glorious life
Is worth an age without a name.

Classica dic resonent, repleatur tibia flatu!
cura cutis nimium queis placet haecce tona:
plus una hora valet factis cumulataque fama
quam saeculum solidum quod sine laude datur.